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Pregledni članak  
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## **WHO IS INTERESTED IN THE EX-YUGOSLAV REGION? – A SHORT DIRECTORY OF THE KEY SCHOLARS IN JAPAN<sup>1</sup>**

Japan is very far, geographically and culturally, from Croatia and other ex-Yugoslav countries. This does not necessarily mean, however, that it is also far academically. Even though the ex-Yugoslav region is certainly not familiar to ordinary Japanese people, some scholars found this region extremely interesting and have conducted a research in the region. Many leading scholars have visited the region extensively and have established dense links with local people. Thus the author has been surprised by unexpected comments from local people. For example, when the author participated in one sightseeing tour of old monasteries in Serbia, a very knowledgeable tourist guide asked me on the bus, “Oh, you are from Japan! Do you know Kazuo Tanaka? I met him in the Hilandar Monastery!” When the author was buying some books in a bookshop in Belgrade, one clerk asked, “Do you know Professor Iwata? He always buys books at our place when he comes to Belgrade!” When I was wandering around Britanski Trg in Zagreb, on Sunday, fascinated by the vigour of the antique market, one seller asked me, “Ah, you are a graduate student in Japan. Do you know Hiro Fujimura? I know him very well.” If names of scholars are mentioned even by local people who are not involved in academia, it would not be hard to imagine how often local scholars mention their names. Even though now I am not surprised so much at these kinds of comments any more, these comments always leave me with the same impression: such a small world!

The present short article attempts to give a brief overview of scholars in Japan who are interested in the ex-Yugoslav region, i.e. countries that constituted the SFRY, to make the world even smaller. Mention some names from this article when you have academic visitors from Japan - they would certainly be impressed! If they are young students or scholars, they are highly likely to be connected somehow to some

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of the scholars mentioned in this article. Then ask them questions to find out more about the updated academic situation in Japan and to cover the youngest generation of scholars. One disclaimer: this article is only a brief overview, based on arbitrary selection and interpretation by the author, and is not intended to be a comprehensive list. Particularly, the youngest generation of scholars are fully excluded from the list. Readers may find that scholars they know are missing from the list. If that is the case, please add them and update the list for your own purpose.

The present article is organized as follows. After a short introductory remark on the overall academic situation, the author presents scholars in the field of History and Politics, Economics, and Literature and Linguistics. Finally, in lieu of conclusion, the author would mention one important academic institution in the study of the region. Enjoy a short trip to the academia in Japan!

### **The study of the ex-Yugoslav region in Japan**

Generally speaking, the study of the ex-Yugoslav region in Japan has been classified into a broader category of “Russian and East-European studies.” Even though the author is not competent to describe the whole picture of Russian and East-European studies in Japan, a brief remark on the position of ex-Yugoslavia in this broader category would be a good introduction for this paper (as for the history of Slavic studies in Japan, see Ito 1983 and Hasegawa 1986, among others). Within this category of “Russian and East-European studies” in Japan, Russia occupies an overwhelmingly dominant position, which is of course understandable: Russia has been the most powerful and influential in the region of former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and Russia was, and is, an important neighbour of Japan. According to the evaluation of **Takayuki ITO**, a leading scholar in the study of Russian and East-European politics (formerly at the Slavic Research Centre of Hokkaido University and currently at Waseda University), Poland, Hungary and Yugoslavia have occupied an important place among Eastern European countries: Historically speaking, the study of Hungary is the oldest in Japan among Eastern European countries, which dates back to the pre-World War II period; the study of Poland comes next, which basically dates back only to the post-WW II period but currently attracts the largest number of good scholars in Japan (besides Russia, of course); As for Yugoslavia, its study dates back only to the 1960s.<sup>2</sup> Based on this evaluation, one could say that the study of ex-Yugoslav region in Japan is relatively young, while Yugoslavia occupied a relatively important place in East European studies.

Japan has a large number of universities (total of 726 universities in 2005, according to the Ministry of Education), and scholars who share academic interests are scattered all over Japan. In these circumstances, academic associations play an especially

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<sup>2</sup> Personal Communication with the author, 2006/03/24.

important role as institutions for the progress of the study in particular fields, by bringing together scholars from various places and stimulating contacts, communication and discussion among them. As for the study of the ex-Yugoslav region, **Association for East European Studies**, founded in 1975, is one of the most important associations in Japan.<sup>3</sup> Prominent scholars such as Kazuo Tanaka, Nobuhiro Shiba and Isao Koshimura have been actively engaged in its activities since its inception, and have significantly contributed to the progress of research and education in the study of ex-Yugoslavia. Scholars involved in ex-Yugoslav studies also participate in **Japanese Association for Russian and East European Studies**, founded in 1972, and **Japan Association of International Relations**, founded in 1956, among others. In 1998, the **Japan Council of Russian and East European Studies** (JCREES) was established as an umbrella organization of academic associations involved in the Russian and East European studies, functioning as a facilitator of communication and international academic exchanges between other countries and Japan.

### History and Politics

As in other countries, history and political science belong to different academic disciplines in Japan and are usually in different faculties: historians tend to be in humanitarian sciences, often in the faculty of letters, arts and sciences, while political scientists tend to be in social sciences, often in the faculty of law (especially in national universities) but also in the faculty of political science (in some private universities). The recent trend of interdisciplinary research and education led to the emergence of new faculties, such as faculties of “international relations” or “international studies,” where both historians and political scientists who study foreign countries often find their place as well. In any case, the author does not make such distinction in this article to match it with the reality that scholars in the study of the ex-Yugoslav region often deal with both history and contemporary political situation, and thus it is practically impossible to classify them into one category, whatever their institutional affiliations are.

Probably *the* most important pioneer in the study of history and politics of the ex-Yugoslavia region is **Shigeru KIDO** (1932-2000), specialised in international relations and contemporary history and politics of the Balkans, who taught at Kobe University and became Emeritus Professor there. He wrote and edited a number of important books that are still a must for students of the ex-Yugoslav region in Japan (Kido 1977; Kido 1982; Kido & Ito 1987). He was also in a leading position in the Japan Association of International Relations. He thus worked as an organizer of academic discipline as a whole, and was extremely influential in the education and training of junior scholars in Japan.

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3 For the website, see: <http://www.na.rim.or.jp/~aces/>

**Nobuhiro SHIBA**, born in 1946 and currently at the University of Tokyo, studied in Belgrade from 1975 to 1977 and is one of the leading scholars in Japan. His books are probably the most widely read in Japan and certainly used as textbooks in the course of history and politics of the Balkans and ex-Yugoslavia (see, e.g., Shiba 1996a; Shiba 1996b; Shiba 1998, among others). His current interest includes a comparative analysis of history textbooks of the ex-Yugoslav countries (by the way, which is also an actual issue in Japan, involving China and Korea), and he has recently hosted several important international conferences in Tokyo with an impressive list of participants, including Maria Todorova and Mark Mazower in 2003.

**Isao KOSHIMURA**, born in 1953 and currently at Tokyo Zokei University, studied in Zagreb and received a master's degree in political science from Zagreb University. Specialised in social history and history of social movements in Eastern Europe, he has published a monograph on history of peasant movements in South-Eastern Europe (Koshimura 1990) and translated several important books written by local authors, including a work of Professor Roksandić of Zagreb University.

**Mamoru SADAKATA**, born in 1953 and currently at Nagoya University, is specialized in international relations and diplomatic history of Eastern Europe. His main interest lies in the Non-aligned Diplomacy of Yugoslavia and has published a book on that theme (Sadakata 1994). He has also published a number of articles on the dissolution of ex-Yugoslavia and the ethnic conflict.

**Akira KIMURA**, born in 1954 and currently at Kagoshima University, studied in Belgrade from 1985 to 1987. Specialized in political science and international relations, his research topics include relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, as well as relations between the Soviet Union and China. His current research interests are shifting to peace studies, including movements for the Nuclear-Free zone, and has edited a book on nuclear weapons and peace in Eastern Asia (Kimura 2005). As for the ex-Yugoslav region, his recent articles are about the legitimacy of NATO bombardment of Yugoslavia, and so on.

**Taro TSUKIMURA**, born in 1959 and currently at Kobe University, stayed as a visiting scholar in Zagreb from 1984 to 1986 and in Hungary from 1994 to 1996. He started from the study of the Habsburg Empire, which culminated in his monograph on the Croatian-Serbian Coalition (Tsukimura 1994), but he also has been extensively involved in the analysis of the ethnic conflict and the war in ex-Yugoslavia after 1990 from a perspective of comparative politics, based on theories of democratization, nationalism and ethnic conflict.

**Zen CHIDA**, born in 1958, is a former journalist. Having spent almost ten years in total in the region, he has followed details of events in the region and has written extensively on the dissolution of Yugoslavia and on the responses of the international community to the Yugoslav crisis (see e.g. Chida 1993; Chida 1999). He studied at the Faculty of Political Science in Belgrade, and then worked as a correspondent of

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some Japanese newspaper in Belgrade. Currently he works as a freelance journalist and writer and also teaches at Chuo University.

As for Macedonia (FYROM), **Chieko OBA**, currently at Hiroshima City University, is one of the most active scholars in Japan. Specialized in history of international relations and the national question in Macedonia, she has written a number of journal articles and book chapters on various topics related to Macedonia, such as the Macedonian question in the Paris Peace Conference, the Macedonian question and the idea of Balkan Federation during the Second World War, and local government system in contemporary Macedonia. She also participated in the CSCE mission in Macedonia in 1994.

Among scholars of the younger generation, the most prominent scholars include Tetsuya Sahara, Shinichi Ishida and Atsushi Saito. **Tetsuya SAHARA**, born in 1963 and currently at Meiji University, is specialized in history of the Balkans and covers a wide region which was once under the Ottoman Empire (Bosnia, Serbia and Montenegro, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, Albania, as well as Turkey), and has recently published a 500-page monograph on the modern history of the Balkans under the Ottoman Empire (Sahara 2003). While his speciality is thus history, he has also been extensively engaged in the study of contemporary situation in ex-Yugoslavia, particularly ethnic conflict and the war in this region. For example, his recent large research project is on the genocide in this region from a comparative perspective.

**Shinichi ISHIDA**, born in 1964 and currently at Atomi University, studied in the Department of History (Faculty of Philosophy) in Zagreb from 1988 to 1989. Specialized in nationalism and regionalism in Croatia, he has published a number of articles both on history and contemporary situation in Croatia and other ex-Yugoslav countries, and has recently published his doctoral dissertation on the national integration in Dalmatia (Ishida 2004). His other topics include Istrian regionalism in Croatia and local government system in the ex-Yugoslav countries.

Having spent many years in the region, **Atsushi SAITO** published a number of articles on the relationship between the language and politics in the ex-Yugoslav region, and he has pioneered a new genre in the study of the ex-Yugoslav region in Japan, which connects linguistics and political science. However, his interests are not limited to the language and politics: for example, his recent article is about the party system in Slovenia.

## **Economics**

In addition to cultural diversity, historical complexities and recent ethnic conflict in the region, a unique economic system of “Self-management Socialism” also attracted attention of some Japanese scholars, which led to the arrival of Japanese economists in the ex-Yugoslavia region. In the field of economics, an important pioneer is **Masayuki IWATA**, born in 1938, formerly at Chiba University and currently at Tokyo

International University, who studied in Belgrade from 1964 to 1967 and spent his sabbatical leave in Poland and Yugoslavia from 1976 to 1978. His earlier works were on economic systems from a comparative perspective (e.g., Iwata 1985, 1993), but recently he has been actively and tirelessly engaged in the analysis of the last war in ex-Yugoslavia (Iwata 1994, 1999, 2003). Another pioneer in economics is **Syosaku TOKUNAGA**, born in 1930 and formerly at Sapporo University, who studied in Belgrade and Moscow from 1958 to 1961. He has also published a monograph on the collapse of ex-Yugoslavia and ethnic conflict (Tokunaga 1995).

**Yoji KOYAMA**, born in 1943 and currently at Niigata University, studied in the faculty of economics in Belgrade from 1978 to 1980. He was one of the four co-authors, led by Professor Syuzo TERUOKA, a leading scholar in agricultural economy in Japan, of an important book on Yugoslav economic system (Teruoka, et al., 1990). He published a monograph on Self-management economic system (Koyama 1996) and a book on the economic transition of the South-eastern European countries (Koyama 2004), and also edited a book on the economy in Eastern Europe (Koyama 1999). Based in Niigata, facing the Sea of Japan which lies between China, Russia and Japan, he also edited a book on the Japan Sea Basin (Koyama 1996). **Kiyoshi KASAHARA**, born in 1958 and currently at Rikkyo University, has a doctorate in sociology and studied in Belgrade from 1978 to 1980. His research interest lies in business management, and covers other regions such as Poland and China. He has published two monographs on Self-management system in 1982 and 1983, and was also a co-author of the book mentioned above (Teruoka, et al, 1990).

Economists also came to Zagreb. **Nozomu ABE**, born in 1950 and currently at Meiji Gakuin University, studied in Skopje University and Zagreb University from 1977 to 1979 and has published a monograph on the economic crisis and collapse of Yugoslavia (Abe 1993). His current research interest covers the entire Europe, including the economic system in the EU, and has published a monograph on industrial policies of the UK in 1999. **Hiroyuki FUJIMURA**, born in 1956 and currently a dean of the Business School of Innovation Management at Hosei University, studied in Zagreb from 1979 to 1981. Specialized in management of companies and labour-management relations, his research interest covers not only ex-Yugoslavia but also Germany (where he spent one year as well), the USA, Australia, Poland, Hungary and Japan. As for ex-Yugoslavia, his works include a monograph on Workers' Self-management in Yugoslavia (Fujimura 1994) and a chapter on the privatization of self-management companies in Croatia (in Tanaka 1994). He has also been active in promoting cultural relations between Croatia and Japan: he served as president of Kyoto-Zagreb Exchange Association and translated a poetry book edited by Ivo Sanader and Ante Stamać, *U ovom strašnom času*.

### **Literature and Linguistics**

The author is certainly not competent to give an account of scholars in the field of literature and linguistics. In order not to miss some prominent names in these fields, however, the author would like to briefly mention some of the most well-known scholars in the field.

In this field, and also in the study of the ex-Yugoslav region in general, one important pioneer is **Hiroshi YAMASAKI**, born in 1941, who lives in Belgrade. He translated various books into Japanese, from works of Edvard Kardelj and *Gorski vijenac* of Petar II Petrović Njegoš to novels of Ivo Andrić, and he also published a number of books on the Serbian/Croatian language. His wife is **Kayoko YAMASAKI**, who teaches the Japanese language and literature at the Faculty of Philology of Belgrade University. She is a poet and has been most active in the field of literature and culture (including a number of translations) but also published a book about the dissolution of Yugoslavia (Yamasaki 1993).

In the field of literature and history, one of the leading scholars is **Kazuo TANAKA**, born in 1935, who studied in Belgrade. He has translated a number of books, sometimes alone and sometimes with other scholars. The works translated by him (either wholly or partly) include novels of Andrić, Tito's biography written by Vilko Vinterhalter, folk tales of Yugoslavia, and some books on the history of the region. Another important scholar in the field of literature is **Shigeo KURIHARA**, born in 1934 and currently at Soka University. He is specialised in the folklore and folk tales in the Slavic region, not only in ex-Yugoslavia but also in Russia, and has published a number of monographs and translated several books on the topic.

In the field of linguistics, one of the most prominent is **Yumi NAKAJIMA**, currently at Hitotsubashi University, who studied in Novi Sad from 1978 to 1979 and in Skopje from 1979 to 1980. Her speciality is Slavic languages and the study of dialects not only in the Slavic languages but also in Japanese. Her publications include textbooks of Serbian/Croatian and Macedonian, as well as a book on the field-working in the Balkan region. Thanks to her, Hitotsubashi University is one of the universities in Japan which have courses of Serbian/Croatian now, in addition to the University of Tokyo where Professor Shiba teaches the language.

### **Institutional Centre of the study of the Slavic – Eurasian region**

In most cases, the study of the ex-Yugoslav region in Japan depends on personalities rather than academic institutions and thus often lacks a permanent basis in universities. This means that universities mentioned above, currently functioning as important centres for the study of the ex-Yugoslav region and producing younger scholars,

might not be able to maintain the same level of quality of the education and research of the ex-Yugoslav region once prominent professors retire or move to other universities. There is, however, one notable exception: the **Slavic Research Centre of the Hokkaido University**, nicknamed by Japanese scholars as *Sla-Ken*, which is devoted *as an institution* to the study of Slavic and Eurasian (read: former Soviet Union / Central Asian) region. This centre functions as a centre of researchers of the Slavic region (including the ex-Yugoslav countries) in Japan, and is well known world-wide, having established institutional links with a number of prominent universities including Oxford University and Harvard University. It organizes international conferences twice every year, one in summer and the other in winter, and a list of participants in conferences is truly impressive, coming from all over the world. It is also the only academic institution in Japan which systematically collects materials from and on the Slavic / Eurasian region, currently holding 120,000 books, 44,000 micro-films, 1,600 titles of daily newspapers and other periodicals (as of March 2005), and about 5,000 doctoral dissertations on the Slavic region submitted in the US and the UK (as of 2001). Even though it currently does not have a permanent staff who work on ex-Yugoslavia, some prominent scholars used to be its permanent staff (for example, Professor Iwata was once there). In any case, its research projects often include the ex-Yugoslav region and scholars mentioned in this article are often heavily involved in the research activities of the centre. It has a very good website<sup>4</sup> and one can contact them easily by e-mails. If you have an opportunity to visit it, you would not regret it: you would certainly enjoy an intellectually open atmosphere of the centre, as well as cultural diversity of Hokkaido (which is inhabited by aboriginal minority in Japan, *AINU* people), excellent fresh fish, shellfish, squids and crabs (expect a good quality of *SUSHI* there!), good beer (note that Sapporo, capital of Hokkaido prefecture, is also a name of a major beer brand in Japan – they, of course, have their factories there) and locally produced tasty vegetables and cow or lamb meat. The best place to visit for Croatian researchers, isn't it?

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<sup>4</sup> See: <http://src-h.slav.hokudai.ac.jp/>



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5 All books published in Japan in the list are written in Japanese. For the sake of simplicity, however, original titles in Japanese are not listed here. Except for some cases, titles are translated into English by the present author, and thus the English titles are *not* official translation made by the original authors.

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